Ist. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their decendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as he palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

dence.

3d. Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others: nevertheless,

State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment. in preference to all others: nevertheless,

th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citisens; but

5th. No person anould be selected for political sts 'on, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any loreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and mainterpince of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual tates, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory the cof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to rights their demestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. Provided always, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization,

state of Territory ought to aunit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of two recommendation, of all net hereinbefore provided for, in indispensable requisite for citizenship hereather, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon over shores; but no interference with the vested righ's of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interserence with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political arinciples embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:
From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.
At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.
At 8 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

with the Frederick train.

Express at 4,20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New

York.
On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.
From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a.
m.; 3 and 5.15 p. m.
On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South. For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern

cars.

For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 7% a. m. and 8% p. m.

Stages from Washington. [H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.]
For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a.m.
For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday,

and Saturday at 63/4 a. m.
For Upper Marlboro', Md., leave daily at 63/4 a. m.
For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 63/4 a. m.
For Frederick, Md., leave Tucsday, Thursday, and

Saturday at 6¼ a. m.
For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tucsday,
Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m.
For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 5 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3½ p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.
First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives

14 a. m. Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 4 p. m. Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5

Northwestern Mait closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at p. m. Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m. except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives ame days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Lon Tobacce Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Fuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 p. m.

and Saturday at 3 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5a. m. and 3 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours. The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New 4 ork with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th attest and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, counsecting as above with the extreme East and West.

West.
Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Or-leans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mo-bics, and intermediate points, including all the sea-lessed of the sea-

heans via Alexandria, including all the sea-bloard cities.

Western Te' graph, Pennsylvania Avenue, be-tween Sixthan i Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points con-necting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

T. K. GRAY, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

D Street, one door west of National Intelligence Office, Washington, D. C.

J. M. BURKE. BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington

P. S.—Repairing done in the most nest and sub-

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our mosto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I.

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 19, 1857.

NO. 5.

TO ALL THATVALUE THEIR SIGHT.

ISHES TO CALL. THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are it all effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest

nces given to many who have derived the greatest ase and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION,
April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients-with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

Louis Bauka, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution. W. A. WALKER.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily merican Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis,

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than anywe had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHAUGH, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

Norfolk, Va., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This exactly anapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystallike, and comfort able to my eyes. I would compare the benefit of the seems of the suitable compared to the suitable comp require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

1 SIR: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yes Six: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yes-terdsy are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on ac-count of their professional standing in France, Eng-land, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improv-

ng the sight. Respectfully yours, Chas. Caldwell, Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky. Mr. J. TOBIAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855. Washington, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and ose for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent. EDWAD STURBS, Of Department of State

PRIERRBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. Max.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star. au 10-tf

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
PREDERICK CITY, MD.

CHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

This Institution has steadily and permanently increased in numbers for the last eleven years, until the present capaciona edifice, which is 50 feet front, 90 feet deep, and four stories high, became entirely inadequate to the growing wants of the school.

In August last, the Trustees commenced another building of the same size and external appearance on the west side of the present edifice. This building is now under roof, and will be ready for occupancy early in the spring.

This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

This Institution has an able and efficient Board of Professors and Teachers, a good Library, excellent Musical Instruments, an extensive Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and it is confidently believed that it offers as many facilities for imparting a thorough, extensive, and refined education as any Seminary in the land.

The school is not sectarian, on the contrary, the young ladies are strictly required to attend such Oth.cah as parents designate, accompanied always by a Teacher.

For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Teacher.

Obtseh as parents designate, accompanies a Teacher.
For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooma Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., \$200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.
For Circulars, and other particulars, address H. WINCHESTER, President.

References in Washington City, D. C.
Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

JOHN L. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Eighth Street, near Pennsylvania Av
Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE FRANTZ HOFFMAN.

It was a cold evening, and there was but little free in Mrs. Hoffman's stove; so little Frantz sat close by it; and though his thoughts were far away, yet a slight feeling of discomfort, from chillness, mingled with his fancies.

His mother's wheel kept on—as italways did in the winter's long evening—with a low, humming sound, that had till now been very cheerful and pleasant to little Frantz; but somehow he forgot to notice it this night. Poor Frantz! he scarcely looked like himself, for his head was bent down, and his eyes seemed to be looking straight through the floor, so fixed and intent did his gaze seem.

Often and often did the mother's eye turn to her little boy, for never before had the joyspeaking eye of Frantz been so long bent to the earth; but still the mother spoke no word, till at last a deep sigh came from the parted lips of Frantz so lost was he in thought; and when he quietly lifted his face and saw the questioning look of his mother, his bent up thoughts burst out at once.

"Oh, mother, in a week it will be Christmas-day; cannot I have a Christmas tree?"

The mother's face looked sad, but only for a moment; she i new that the earnest wish of little Frantz was not likely to be realized; but she knew, too, that it was best for her boy to leafn to bear cheerfully, any crossing of his desires that might be, and she spoke more soothingly and gently than usual as she said:

"And what makes my little Frantz set his heart on that now? He has mever had a Christmas tree before."

on that now? He has never had a Christmas tree before."

"Oh! that is it," exclaimed Frantz. "I never had one. Ever since I was a baby, mether, I have heard of the good Christ-child who brings beautiful gifts to others. Why does he not bring them to me? Am I worse than all the rest,

"No-no, Frantz:" so spoke the mother hastily—for in her heart rose a picture of the gentle-ness, the self-denying fortitude of her little boy in the midst of troubles; his patience in sickness, his industry in health, his anxious care to help her in all that his little hands could do. "No—no! my

all that his little hands could do. "No—no! my Frantz—it is not that."

"Well, mother—but is there any reason? Oh! you do not know I have dreamed and dreamed of a beautiful tree that I should have this Christmas; it was full of golden fruit and lighted tapers, and under it were laid gifts for you, dear mother—a new Bible, with large print, and a purse of money, so that you might not have to work so hard, dear mother, and warm clothes that would never let you get cold. And oh! as I came along the street to-day, and saw the windows shining with their loads of beautiful toys, and gifts of all sorts, and saw the boys and girls running and telling how they would not care for anything else, when the Christmas-day was once come, and they would have their loaded tree—then, mother, all dreams I have had since I can first remember, came back; all you have told me of the good Christ-child and of his love for children; and I have felt, mother, as if I was left out, and not loved among the rest."

"Dear Frantz," said the mother, "it was a sad -sad thought. Do not let it come into your heart again. Oh! the Christ-child is always good—always loving, even when his love is shown in such ways that we do not see it at once. Come closer

to me, Frantz."
Frantz saw in his mother's face a look of such deep tenderness, that his soul grew full. He took his own little seat and sat close beside her, and leaned his head upon her knee, and the mother

skid, gently:

"The Christ-child has given you beautiful gifts,
my Frantz: he has given you life, and a warm,
earnest heart; he has given you a mother who
loves you dearly; a home to shelter you; he gives
us the light of the day, and all the glorious things
it reveals, and the stiller beauty of the night; and he gives us, more than all, a hope of heaven, and a knowledge of the path to it. Are not these great gifts, Frantz? Frantz lifted his face; he did not speak, but his

heart, said -

So she went on :—
"These are the gifts we most need to make us happy; others may be good for us, but the Christ-child knows better than we do what we need. If it were good for us, he would give us all we wish for; but then we might not make a good use for his gifts, or we might grow proud of them, or be so wrapped up in gifts as to forget the Giver. Ab!
my Frantz, let us only ask for what is best for us
to have, and he will give it; he loves to give, and
only refuses what will hurt us.

If it is not given, think that it is best withheld and be patient; if it is given, be thankful and use the gift aright. See, Frantz."

And the mother arose, and took from a close "This," she continued, "is all I have, and it

any of it is spent for toyo or play, I shall not have any to buy shoes for you nor for me, and by this I know that the Christ-child deems !t best for me to be content with what is more necessary, and to give up the pleasure of buying you beautiful golden ruit and colored tapers."
"Could I not do without shoes?" asked Frants

I would go so many errands for the old cobbler that he would mend my old ones; and oh! if that would make it right—"
"And I—should I do without shoes?"

the mother.
Frantz looked down at the worn-out shoes she had on, and again his heart was full.
"Oh! no, mother; you must have shoes, bu oh! how happy the boys must be whose mother

have shoes, and car. give them Christmas trees Long did Frantz lie awake that night, and pon Long did Frantz lie awake that night, and pon-der over all his mother had said, and at last a thought sprang into his mind. It was not wrong to ask the Christ-child for what we wish, if we will only patiently bear the withholding. He would ask for the tree. But how! His mother had told him the Christ-child was ready to answer, and al-ways near. Frantz would write his hearts wish in

letter and direct it "To the Christ-child." And early in the fair morning, Frantz wrote the letter, and when he met his mother his face was once more the gay, bright face of old; for in his once more the gay, oright face of old; for in his pocket was the paper which seemed to him a war-rant of coming joy, and in his heart was a feeling very like certainty that his wish would be granted. Yet he did not speak of it. It was his first, his glad, darling secret, and it should be the great surprise to his mother. So he only looked joyful and kissed her, and she laid her hand on his bead,

and said how glad she was to see her boy so patient and cheerful once more. Frantz did many little acts of kindness and in

Frantz did many little acts of kindness and industry that day, for in his heart was a fountain of hope and love; and he wished to help every one. But, lively as he was, he did not forget to drop his letter in the post office.

When the postmaster came to look over the letters, of course he was much surprised at this one of Frantz's, with so strange a direction; but in a moment he saw that it was a child's hand, and he opened the letter. It ran thus:—

"Goop Christ Child—I am a poor little boy, but I have a good mother, who taught me many things about you; and she said that you are kind and good, and love little children, and delight to give them gifts, so that they are not hurtful ones.

them gifts, so that they are not hurtful ones.

PRANTZ HOPFMAN."

Pleased with the simple, childish innocence of the letter, the postmaster put it in his pocket. When he went home he found a rich lady there who had come to take tea with his wife; and at the table, when all were assembled, he drew forth the letter of little Frantz, and read it aloud, telling how it had come into his hands, and saying how the poor little fellow would wonder at never getting his tree, or ever hearing of his letter again.

"But he may hear of it again," said the rich lady, who had listened carefully to every word.

"There is so much goodness of heart in the poor boy's love for his mother, that it well deserves to be rewarded. He may hear of it again."

So the lady remembered the name of the boy; indeed, she asked the gentleman to give her the letter; which he did, and by its aid she sought and found out where Frantz lived. From some of the

found out where Frantz lived. From some of the neighbors she heard how poor they were, and how little Frantz helped his mother all day cheerfully, and was the best boy in all the neighborhood, and that Mrs. Hoffman had not now even the money that Mrs. Hoffman had not now even the money to buy shoes, for that her landlord had raised her rent, and she had to give the little sum laid aside to him. And the lady thought to herself it would not be likely to spoil so good a boy to have a beautiful tree, so she had one brought to her house, large and full of leaves it was; and she bought all kinds of heautiful and useful things to have on it. large and full of leaves it was; and she bought all kinds of beautiful and useful things to hang on it, and little rose-colored tapers to be placed among the branches, and on the table under the tree were laid two pair of shoes—one pair for the mother and one pair for Frantz—and thick blankets, and a large shawl and a purse of money, (for the lady knew that poor Mrs. Hoffman must have many wants of which she could not know, and she wanted her to supply them by means of the purse) and, best of all, there was a large Bible.

If Frantz's dream had suddenly turned into reality, it could not have been more beautiful. So day after day went on, and though Frantz knew not the fate of the letter, he never doubted that all would go well. It was pleasant to see the sunshiny face with which he greeted every morning as "one day nearer Christmas." And when at last Christmas morning came, bright and clear, there was a leaping, bounding heart in his bosom, and a light in his blue eye, that made his mother smile, though she scarcely knew where the next meal was to come from. The wheel kept on its whirring, and Frantz sat with his eyes fixed on the blue sky, as if he almost thought his expected tree would drop down from it. Suddenly a low knock was heard at the door, and a voice asked:

"Is little Frantz Hoffman here?"

Frantz almost flew to the door. If Frantz's dream had suddenly turned into re

Frantz almost flew to the door.

"I am Frantz!" said he.

And the little maiden who had asked for him, told him to come with her, and his mother must

come, too.
Soon, very soon was the little party ready, and the maiden led them along gayly to a handsome house, whose door she pushed upon, and they entered in.
How lightly trod Frantz along the wide passage, for his heart whispered aloud to him. At the end stood a door, just ajar, and as the girl pushed it open, a blaze of light streamed out. Frantz caught his mothers hand and drew her forward, exclaiming—
"It is my tree—my tree! It know so well it

"It is my tree-my tree! I knew so well it

And sure enough, there stood the shining tree, all bright with shining tapers and laden with fruit; and on high was the immage of the Christ-child holding out his hand and smiling so lovingly, and below was written—"FOR FRANTZ, BECAUSE HE

A BRICK.

Under the present system of making appointments to offices, clerkships, &c., putting in men who are supposed to have some influence among the boys" or who have a father, brother, cousing or an M. C. friend to be propitiated, instead of selecting such as are qualified to discharge the duties of the position in a proper manner, it follows that a great many ignorant, insolent, ill-mannered me elbow their way to favor, and are found occupying chairs in the Departments. We have occasion ally been brought in disagreeable contact with some of this tribe, and we now propose to give a cravon sketch of one of them, who must stand as a brick" or type of the rest.

We do not choose to use real names, but will designate our man as Hobson, Tom Hobson, Jack

Hobson or any other Hobson the reader chooses. Hobson is indebted for his place in the "cir cumlocution office," and his \$1,600 salary to the influence of a member of Congress who is said be, or ought to be, a good judge of whiskey. In the morning, Hobson walks into the room where are other clerks, with a pompous air, takes his seat and his newspaper, places his feet upon his desk, and proceeds to perform his regular task of reading several partizan papers, which occupies about two hours time. He then begins a tirade of a most offensive and grossly vulgar character, plentifully spiced and larded with blasphemous oaths upon the d-d Know Nothings, the d-d Republicans, the d-d Abolitionists, and all others who do not happen to belong to his party. Having relieved his stomach of a load of bile, Hobson, who is some thing of a financier, having sundry clerks on his list of "five per cent, a month" customers, looks over his notes to see what particular ones are falling due, and if any such there are, he visits the rooms of his financial friends to remind them that

the time has arrived for payment. Hobson being a shrewd manager, has other bill also to collect from clerks. Besides the business of receiving his monthly salary, Hobson carries on at his own house, that of washing and ironing, which he finds highly profitable, charging, as he does, one dollar a dozen, against which the numerou clerks he has upon his "financial list," find it inconvenient to protest, and who are, therefore, doubly and trebly fleeced.

Hobson finds unthrifty clerks profitable game but having large financial capacities, he extends his sphere of action by "taking in" and accommodating widows who happen to be straightened for money, upon the pledge of slaves and the payment of " five per cent a month." Having possession of these slaves women -- he makes them productive to him in his washing and ironing business, while his own are made otherwise productive.

Thus Hobson is enabled to carry on quite a extensive, and we need not say, very profitable

Now, my mother is kind, too, and would like to give me all! want; but she is poor, and when I saked her for a Christmas tree, she could not give me one, because she only had money enough to buy shoes for us; so I ask you, who are good and rich to give me one. I hope I am not a bad boy—I am sure my mother does not think I am; and if it is best for me not to have the tree, I will try to be patient and bear it as a good boy should; but I don't see what hurt a large Bible or warm clothes could do my mother; so, if I may not have the tree, oh! please give her those, and I shall be so happy.

Frantz Hoffman."

in the eye of the chief of the "circumlocution of fice," ou whose countenance and support he most confidently relies, though it has been whispered that his not having become a member of a Know-Nothing lodge himself is not so much owing to his unwillingness to join it as to the objections made by members of the lodge to his admission. Infamous as they may be in his eyes, they were unwilling to be contaminated by the presence and support he most confidently relies, though it has been whispered that his not having become a member of a Know-Nothing lodge himself is not so much owing to his unwillingness to join it as to the objections made by members of the lodge to his admission. Infamous as they may be in his eyes, they were unwilling to be contaminated by the presence and support he most confidently relies, though it has been whispered that his not having become a member of a Know-Nothing lodge himself is not so much owing to his unwillingness to join it as to the objections made by members of the lodge to his admission. Infamous as they may be in his eyes, they were unwilling to be contaminated by the presence and confidently relies, though it has been whispered that his not having become a member of a Know-Nothing lodge himself is not so much owing to his unwillingness to join it as to the objections made by members of the lodge to his admission. disposed to be uncharitable, we should, perhaps, attribute Hobson's hatred of the Know-Nothings, to the fact that he had been black-balled; but we would by no means insinuate anything of the kind; on the contrary, we must presume that his hatred is nothing but the effervesence of a patriotism stimulated by sixteen hundred dollars a year, perating upon a mind concentrated upon wash-

g and ironing, and five per cent a month. Is he not "a brick?" P. S. We would caution all the drones and shavers in office to be careful how they attempt

to fit the above cap to their own heads.

Inventors and the Patent Office.

Recent events at Washington occasioning the esignation of JUDGE CHARLES MASON, late Comvissioner of Patents, by whose withdrawal from the public service the government has lost a most efficient, trustworthy, indefatigable and accomplished officer; and the numerous class of inventors a firm and steadfast triend and zealous supporter of their interests, possessed of a high apreciation of their genius, and anxious to promot eformation in the Department in which they are all so deeply concerned, have led us into a train of reflections upon Inventors and the Patent Office, which we deem appropriate to be made known to our readers. We cannot now give vent to all our thoughts upon these subjects, but must for the present, content ourself with expressing those that ress at the moment strongest upon us.

Inventors, in our opinion, do not stand in the levated position in the public mind to which their genius and their works entitle them. We consider t em, even when illiterate, to be entitled to rank as intellects, with novelists and poets, and in usefumess and practical benefits to mankind, far ahead of these. The novelist and the poet may instruct, but their truest province is to lease, while the inventor not only pleases and nstructs, but alleviates the labor, promotes the om'or's and luxuries, enhances the possessions and a reases the enjoyments of man. The ancients valled the poets by the appellation of "Creators, but if such a term should be applicable to ny troing human, how much more applicable is it to the inventor, for he makes a mere machine pe term the offices as of a thinking being, he as to have endowed it with instinct, to have

nated it with mind. I wention has almost become a sort of profession our country, and Inventors, as a class the most ful and deserving of our citizens, but too often worst remunerated and the most imposed on. Their genius pervades every walk, calling, cience and art in life. Without it, man would ave remained in a savage state, but little if at all, etter than the beasts of the forest. There is no ousehold, no farm, no shop, no any-place in civilized life, that owes not its existence or its improvement, to the genius of some Inventor. In all limes, in all countries of the world, the Inventor is not only not duly appreciated, but he is liable to plunder and pillage, to neglect and persecution,

James Rumsey, the first navigator by steam on this continent, languished in poverty, and was called "Crazy Jim." He left this, his native ountry, in disgust, was better appreciated in England, where he died, and was honored with a omb among her illustrious dead, in Westminster Abbey. His cotemporary, Jonathan Fitch, fared no better here among his countrymen; and at this day, mough we boast our refinement and our "progress," Inventors, to whom, of all men, we are most indebted, we are least willing to pay our homage, express our gratitude, or even grant adequate protection in the enjoyment of the works

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I would most respectfully solicit a call

of their own genius. The ingenuity of the Inventor lessens the labor of the plough to the farmer; it sows the seed for him, broadcast or in drills; it harrows it into the earth; it reaps the ripened grain; it takes "the parvest home;" it winnows from it the chaff; its mills make the flour, and its ovens bake the bread. All these things may be seen in the many models of the inventors of ploughs, of drills, of harrows, of cultivators, of scythes and cradles, of barvesters, of fans, of mills, and of ovens, that crowd the cases in the great show-hall of Amerian ingenuity, in the Patent Office.

Though the Inventor has done all these things. and more, for the agriculturist, he is still made to furnish even further aid. The sweat of his brow, the vigor of his mind, the pains of its pregnancy, the very parturition of his brain, are even taxed, that he may send forth, annually, an illustrated rolume of agriculture, at a cost of from \$50,000 to \$100,000. While the labors of the farmer are lecreased by the ingenuity of the Inventor, and the quantity of his produce enhanced and his knowledge enlarged, the farmer himself contributes, directly, nothing towards the benefits so lavishly bestowed. Why should the Inventor alone be taxed, both in mind and in money, to promote 'the interests of the agriculturist? Yet such is the present state of things. From the Patent fund, contributed solely by the genius of Inventors, the agriculturist is indebted for the nnual coatly volume that promotes his interest and facilitates his industry. This should not be. The fee or tax on patents should be reduced, and the farmers as a class, or the public at large, should be made to pay for the agricultural information that is now so widely and at such great cost disseminated at the expense of the inventors alone. We could speak of other kindred impositions, but for want of present space.

The Inventor has to pay largely in time, is labor, and in money for the poor privilege of being allowed to try to preserve his'own, which privilege is about all that the grant of a patent allows him. If he is pirated upon in any way, he has, it is true, his action for damages, but this he has to bring at heavy cost of time and money, and then, in nine cases out of ten, after vexatious trials and procrastinations, he will most likely find that he has but His zeal against Know Nothings is his great merit | verified the homely adage-" sue a beggar," &c.,

or he may encounter a wealthy knave, whose far and lengthy purse will prove too much for his lean one, or whose cunning may evade a judgment ; in either case, he only "gains a loss." We want a cheap and summary statute to protect the Inventor; and when the purse of the pirate is not to be got at, we want to reach his person. A larcency upon an invention should be treated as any other larcency; a forgery or fraud upon an Inventor should be deemed a felony, and its punishment should be the penitentiary.

When the errors above alluded to are corrected. and the reforms referred to are consummated, and ome real protection afforded to mind as well as to oney or other matter, and proper punishment prescribed for the pirate, and not only prescribed out insured, we desire to see the right of patentng extended.

It should not only embrace all that is now de ed patentable, but it should extend to everything that genius and inventive ingenuity can contrive to enhance the value of any product of nature or of

Mind is the greatest gift of God to man. It is the immortal essence of our nature. Through its prerogatives man most nearly approaches his faker. It is the great capital stock with which he conducts his commerce with creation. Above every other endowment of our being it should be most carefully cherished and protected. It is beyond money, beyond price. For its protection our patent laws and copy-right laws were instituted, and though, as now existing, they are inadequate. they, nevertheless, shadow forth the precautionary wisdom of our forefathers, and like the talents given in the Scripture parable by the Master to his servants, we are bound to improve them, and woe to the unfaithful steward who omits the opportunity, or slights his duty.

It is some months before the meeting of the next Congress. We invoke all Inventors throughout the country, and all persons who take interest in inventions, to bring the subject of these our hasty hints, home to the minds of the Senators of their States, and the Representatives of their districts, that they may be fully canvassed and digested by the time Congress shall meet. We need improvement and reform in our whole patent system. Let us have them. Let us have the Patent Office a separate and distinct department of the Government. Let it be free from the contaminating influences of party spirit. Let it be and forever remain intact by party pollution, independent of all faction, incorruptible by political intrigue, but wholely and solely, what it was intended to be, the instructor and protector of the inventive genius of our country. Let the Inventors arise in their intellectual strength, assert and maintain their just claims, and they must succeed. We will resume

A CARD.

this subject.

TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING TAKE THIS METHOD OF RETURNING thanks to my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage best-wed upon me while engaged in business. Having transferred the store to Mr. JOHN F. B. PURSELL, I take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration. From his experience in business I am satisfied that his only endeavor will be to try to please.

ROBERT T. KNIGHT.

GROCERY STORE, Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St.,

ISLAND. HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FOR-merly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCE-RIES, comprising, among others, the following arti-

Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Tens, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Maracaibo and Java, roasted and ground, Coffees; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brands; Hams, Bacon, Flour, Liquors, Wines, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is ne necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash.

To bo not forget the store, 595, Maryland Av. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of all charge. Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and

CARD. RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857. I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to nurchasers.

MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A valuable Grist and Saw Mill, situated in Prince George's county Md., about two-and-a-half miles from Bladensburg. This property is within a half mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and seven and a half miles from Washington city. There is connected with it 15% acres of land in good condition, and an excellent dwelling house, with a pump of water in the yard, Stable, Smoke-House, &c., and a fine young orchard. The Mill has a good run of custom, and a never failing stream of water; also, contiguous to the Ferest of Prince George's county, the best grain county in the State.

the best grain county in the State.

For price and other information, apply to

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TOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS JOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cuttery, Building Material, Mechanics' Tools, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he piedges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Washington, August 5, 1857.

Washington, August 5, 1857.

Gentlemen: We deem it our duty to call your attention, as Trustees of the Public Schools of Washington city, to a young lady, residing in the Fourth Ward, on Delaware avenue, by the name of Miss Julia A. H. Hays, the daughter of Bertrand E. Hays, formerly of Virginia. This young lady has given great merly of Virginia. This young lady has given great satisfaction to many parents on account of the advancement of their children in their studies. She is a lady of high attainments and of the best families, and we know her to be well adapted and qualified to teach all the branches of an English education, and that she will take pride in the advancement of her pupils, and use every effort to make them good and ripe acholars. With the consent of the lady, and the approbation of her parents, we, who have been her patrons, call on your dignified body to give her a position as teacher in the Public Schools. We shall be highly gratified if she is successful, believing that she will give satisfaction to all.

Samuel Cassida, Winright Preston, George Butterbaugh, W. N. King, George Cunning John T. Pilson.

Nathaniel Miller, Michael T. Bayne, R. T. Mills, Francis Ward, Mary Brown,